REMARKS

Claims 1-23 were pending in the present application. Claims 1, 2, 7, 8 and 20 have been amended. Accordingly, claims 1-23 are remain pending in the application.

Claims 1-9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, 2nd paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Applicant has amended claims 1, 2, and 7 have been amended to overcome the rejection. Additionally, claims 8 and 20 has been amended to correct typographic errors.

Claims 1-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Larson et al. (U.S. Patent Publication 20030033464) (hereinafter "Larson"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Applicant's claim 1 recites a CPCI system in pertinent part

> "mapping said hot-swap state onto an intermediate state by searching a common library associated with said CPCI node card and a management software for said CPCI node card; and
>
> mapping said intermediate state onto a first management state of said management software and a second management state of said management software;
>
> wherein said management software requires both said first and second management states to manage said CPCI node card."

The Examiner asserts Larson teaches each and every element recited in Applicant's claim 1. More particularly, the Examiner points to Larson paragraphs [0061] - [0064]. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's assertion and characterization of Larson.

Specifically, Larson discloses at paragraph [0036]

"[0036] Processor 502 is coupled to FPGA 508. FPGA 508 includes 6 sets of input/output lines 522A-522F. Lines 522A are connected to jumpers for configuring SMC 300E. Lines 522B are hot swap lines for monitoring the hot swap status of cards 300. In one embodiment, hot swap lines 522B include 18 hot swap status input lines, which allow SMC 300E to determine the hot swap status of the host processor cards 300A, hard disk cards 300B, managed Ethernet switch cards 300C and 300D, SMC rear transition modules 300F and 300G, and power supply units 114. Lines 522C are LED lines that are coupled to LEDs 322. Lines 522D are fan input lines that are coupled to fan sensors 306 for monitoring the speed of fans 304. Lines 522E are power supply status lines that are coupled to power supply units 114 for determining whether both, or only one power supply unit 114 is present. Lines 522F are SMB alert lines for communicating alert signals related to SMB I2C buses 554B, 554D, and 554F."

Larson also discloses in paragraphs [0061] - [0064]

"The hot swap mode is entered when there is an attempt to remove a card 300 from system 100. In one embodiment, all of the chassis cards 300 can be hot swapped, including SMC 300E, and the two power supply units 114. An application shutdown sequence is initiated if a card 300 is to be removed. The shutdown sequence performs all of the steps needed to ready the card 300 for removal.

[0062] In one embodiment, FPGA 508 includes 18 hot swap status inputs 522B. These inputs 522B allow SMC 300E to determine the hot swap status of host processor cards 300A, hard disk cards 300B, managed Ethernet switch cards 300C and 300D, SMC rear transition module cards 300F and 300G, and power supply units 114. The hot-swap status of the SMC card 300E itself is also determined through this interface 522B.

[0063] An interrupt is generated and passed to SMC processor 502 if any of the cards 300 in system 100 are being removed or installed. SMC 300E monitors board select (BD_SEL) lines 518 and board healthy (HEALTHY) lines 520 of cards 300 in system 100. In one embodiment, board select lines 518 and healthy lines 520 each include 19 input lines, which are connected to FPGA 508 via input registers 512A and 512B, respectively. SMC 300E monitors the board select lines 518 to sense when a card 300 is installed. SMC 300E monitors the healthy lines 520 to determine whether cards 300 are healthy and capable of being brought out of a reset state.

[0064] When SMC 300E detects that a card has been inserted or removed, an alarm event is generated. When a new card 300 is inserted in system 100, SMC 300E determines the type of card 300 that was inserted by

> polling the identification EEPROM 302A of the card 300. Information is retrieved from the EEPROM 302A and added to the hardware fitted table. SMC 300E also configures the new card 300 if it has not been configured, or if its configuration differs from the expected configuration. When a card 300, other than the SMC 300E, is hot-swapped out of system 100, SMC 300E updates the hardware fitted table accordingly."

From the foregoing it is clear to Applicant that Larson does not teach intermediate states or mapping hot-swap states, and that FPGA 508 has 18 status inputs that may be use by a number of different units being managed (e.g., fans, host processor card, switch cards, etc.), not 18 status states as the Examiner has suggested. It is also clear that FPGA 18 functions as an interface unit that generates interrupts to SMC 300E that indicate when cards are removed or installed. Further, although Larson teaches in paragraph [0073] "higher-level management software such as Openview, Network Node Manager, Tivoli, TopTools, and others, can self-discover and fault manage a server system," Larson does not state anywhere that the management software uses a common library or that hot-swap states must be mapped to intermediate states. Applicant respectfully submits it appears the Examiner is making an erroneous assumption that is unfounded in the cited art.

Accordingly Applicant submits Larson **does not teach or disclose** "mapping said hot-swap state onto an intermediate state by searching a common library associated with said CPCI node card and a management software for said CPCI node card, as recited in Applicant's claim 1. Applicant also submits Larson **does not teach or disclose** "mapping said intermediate state onto a first management state of said management software and a second management state of said management software." Applicant further submits Larson **does not teach or disclose** "wherein said management software requires both said first and second management states to manage said CPCI node card," as recited in Applicant's claim 1.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits claim 1 along with its dependent claims, patentably distinguishes over Larson.

Claim 10 includes limitations that are similar to limitations recited in claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant submits claim 10, along with its dependent claims, patentably distinguishes over Larson for at least the reasons given above.

Applicant's claim 7 recites a method comprising in pertinent part

"mapping said PICMG hot-swap state onto an intermediate state by searching a common library associated with said CPCI node card and a management software for said CPCI node card; and

mapping said intermediate state onto a Telecommunication Management Network (TMN) plug-in unit state of said management software;

wherein said management software requires said TMN plug-in unit state to manage said CPCI node card."

As described above, Applicant submits these features are not taught by Larson. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits claim 7 along with its dependent claims, patentably distinguishes over Larson, for at least the reasons given above.

CONCLUSION

Applicant submits the application is in condition for allowance, and an early notice to that effect is requested.

If any fees are due, the Commissioner is authorized to charge said fees to Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert, & Goetzel, P.C. Deposit Account No. 501505/6000-10201/SJC.

Respectfully submitted,

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